

## ABSTRACT

### THE USE OF ANTIBIOTIC IN PREMATURE RUPTURE OF THE MEMBRANES PATIENTS

(The study was in Maternity Room Universitas Airlangga Hospital (RSUA), Surabaya)

Dea Atlanta Putri

**Background :** The administration of antibiotics on PROM patients is essential in prolonging gestation, reducing the risk of chorioamnionitis, improving short-term neonatal outcome, and reducing both maternal and infant mortality.

**Objective:** To study the use of antibiotics in patients with PROM .

**Methods:** It was a retrospective observational study with descriptive analysis. The inclusion criteria were as follows: (1) PROM patients who received antibiotic therapy in the period of January-December 2017 and (2) PROM patients having a complete medical record.

**Result:** There were 114 samples obtained which met the inclusion criteria. The class of antibiotics given were cephalosporin IV, which then changed into macrolides per oral, i.e. erythromycin. Cephalosporin antibiotics used were cefazolin 500 mg IV every 12 hours (4%), cefadroxil 500 mg PO every 12 hours (1%), cefotaxime 1 gram IV every 8 hours (67%), ceftriaxone 1 g IV every 12 hours (1%), cefixime 1 g PO every 8 hours (1%). Meanwhile, the only macrolide antibiotic used was ertitromycin 250 mg PO every 6 hours (26%). Based on the literature, the use of antibiotics on PROM conditions ranges from 5-7 days. However, based on the results of this study, in RSUA antibiotics are administered for 1-2 days only. This was in accordance with the RSUA therapy guidelines stating that "antibiotic use is discontinued after the labor".

**Conclusion:** Based on the results of this study, the use of antibiotic in RSUA, in terms of the type, route, dosage regimentation and duration for PROM patients, was already in accordance with the guidelines ACOG and SOGC.

**Keywords :** Antibiotics, PROM, Drug Utilization, Airlangga University Hospital